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All communications to the Era, whether on business or otherwise, should be addressed to the Editor, at the National Era, No. 211 Broadway, New York.

The following named gentlemen are authorized agents for the sale of the National Era, in the several States and Territories.

Lewis J. Bates, 45 Beekman street, New York.

William A. Allen, No. 211 Broadway, New York.

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the noble Norman, while as December's snow,

in the middle of the picture, around by

the shouts in his rear, and aware of the

presence of his fresh pursuer, the noble stag,

every nerve far stretched out, and his noble

breast pressed along his back, stretching

his neck, and literally seeming to fly over

the level snow; while the snow-white alans,

with their fierce black eyes glowing like

fire, and their blood-red tongues hanging

from their open jaws, breathless and mute,

but stanch as vindictive fiends, hung hard

upon his traces.

At first, the hunted stag laid his course

upward, diagonally, aiming for the forest

on the hillside; and although, at first, he

had scarce thirty yards of law, and was

moreover, so nearly matched in speed by his

relentless pursuers, that for many hundred

yards he had scarce gained a yard's distance,

nearly gathering way, as yards fall into furrows,

furrows into miles, down ahead slowly,

but surely, until it appeared almost certain

that he must conquer the shaggy of the tall

timber, where the keen eyes of the alans,

impotent of scent, would be worthless in pursuit,

and where he must be deluged by slow

hounds, or the chase abandoned.

But he was within fifty yards, however,

of the desired covert's edge, Sir Alberic de

Mortimer—for he it was who rode the forest—

raised his leg to his hip, and sounded it long

and loud, as a most peculiar strain; to which

a whoop, uttered almost from the point

for which the stag was making, and at the

same time, a second brace of alans—one a jet

black, and the other a deep-brindled bay

color—sprang from the forest, and, right

at the head of the yet unwearied quarry,

Springing high into air, he instantly made

a perfect demi-vole, with an angry toss of his

ears, and with such redoubtable force, that

contrary direction, cutting across the very

noises of his original pursuers, which, when

he turned likewise, were brought within

fifty yards of his hindquarters, and away like

an arrow shot from a bow, he sped, and

moment, the excitement of the spectacle

was redoubled; nor could any one, even the

oldest of spectators, have looked on without

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ly become reconciled to the small! Our boasting and vaunting have counted reaction, and we are beginning to reap the only full harvest in the country, the excess of discontent and seditious provocation.

As yet the most essential concern to which this element has entered is the ominous rupture between Capital and Labor, and the consequent progress of Pandemonium, with every ill of a commercial community, and with a very pigmy hope to remain at the bottom, till a long transition through lower and darker has been experienced. From thirty to fifty thousand workmen have turned out for an advance of wages; and to meet this demand, a number of the greatest manufacturers have closed their mills declaring they have no more to do with the strike. The result is a dictation. End how it may, the struggle must produce bad blood, and convert into permanent rival interests what, for the sake of all that is good and beautiful, ought to be only one. That the operatives are much misled by parasites, who live upon their grievances, real or counterfeited, and much mistaken in their economic views, is undeniable. The capitalists, however, and did not use and treat their fellow men as mere machines, for they create their own poverty, and they might be preached on this text, but the limits of a letter forbid it. Meanwhile, the stagnation of manufactures diminishes the request for money, and cripples trade in every department, wholesale and retail; and the bullion is departing from us much faster than it comes in. The Bank has not above two-thirds what it had last Christmas, in its vaults.

Parliament has been prorogued for a month, to the 29th of November, without the usual notice that it is to meet then for the dispatch of business. The King of Belgium, with his newly married and daughter, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, have arrived, on a visit to the Queen. Her Majesty has frequently appeared at our Court when very important affairs perplexed the royal mind; and her experience and sagacity might be deemed of value to our Councils.

The Indian mail brings miscellaneous news from China, Burmah, and the Cape. From China the continued progress of the insurgents is reported. From Burmah we hear that the provinces occupied by us are also occupied by some 14,000 Burmese, intent on assault and pillage, so that a renewal of the war was imminent. From the Cape we learn that Macomo and other African kings were much discontented with the dominions to which they were banished, and that they were plotting to return. The Caffres, who are not sure of remaining at peace, even at Lagos we have had a little war, the gist of which appears to have been to support a chief who had relinquished slave trade against a competitor, who if in power would have resuscitated the traffic in human beings.

Parisian Anecdotes.—The statements of well-informed English visitors to Paris represent the Emperor as much less popular than his father-in-law; and one story has reached us from an authentic quarter, which would go far to prove that he also deserved the preference. One of the most interesting comparisons of the Emperor's private life, it is told, being such, even to the point of death, the Emperor resolved to see and take leave of her, and she departed; and for this purpose desired a carriage suitable to the occasion, and not encumbered with the pageantry of state. But when communicated to the Emperor, he peremptorily forbade the visit, and left the Emperor to weep for her dying friend, without the consolation of a last farewell.

P. S.—From what has appeared in the *Parisian Monitor*, no longer denounced, as in the first Napoleon's time, the *Menture*, it is believed that hostile feelings actually exist between Russia and Turkey, and that the allied fleets in the Bosphorus are fully prepared to mingle in the fray.

Intelligence from Madrid, that the Queen of Spain was generally hissed and hooted at the theatre, where she appeared with her imbecile husband in the same box, and her new paramour close by, has created a considerable sensation, and not unaccompanied by the usual unprejudiced in that country, boding no good to the licentious occupation of the throne.

The last few days have deluged England and Ireland with floods of rain, and added to the apprehensions of scarcity now, and a bad harvest next season, as the winter wheat sowing is stopped almost throughout the entire lands which would be devoted to arable culture.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Nov. 19, 1853.

To the Editor of the *National Era*.—I entertain the hope that, by the date of this writing, I should be able to give the readers of the *Era* some definite statistics of the vote of the Free Democracy for our State ticket, at the recent election. Not that I expect to be favored by the enterprise of the controlling newspapers, for I anticipated nothing of the sort; but I did expect that, when they came to publish the official returns, we should have no preference given to this party or that. And yet I find in even the *Tribune*, which has been always classed among the most liberal papers of this country in such matters, what purports to be the official returns in which the returns of the Whig, Hard, and Soft votes are given, without a single figure indicating the Free Democratic vote. Probably the columns were too narrow for fuller tables. In the *Times*, however, there are glances here and there of evidence that the principles of the Free Democracy have been appreciated by the masses, as heretofore; and, as I said last week, the very triumph of the prohibitory movement against intemperance is our triumph in this, at least, that it shows that the trammels of the old Hunker parties are never fast broken, and that principles, rather than party ties, are coming to be regarded as being before. To effect this is a preliminary work of the Free Democratic organization; and it has largely assisted in bringing it about. Thus the cause has been prepared for the Maine Law, which would have found an insurmountable barrier in the blind devotion to party, which once prevailed in this country so universally. Let us not be discouraged.

I took a glance the other evening at Powell's great picture of the Discovery of the Mississippi, which, as you are aware, was ordered by Congress for the vacant panel of the Rotunda of the Capitol, but which the artist has been permitted to exhibit in this city previously to consigning it to its allotted niche. I confess that it did not quite come up to the expectation which came of the picture had excited in my mind. It is not so faultless of its own; and it is sufficient to say that it is a great picture, whatever its artistic faults, as I do not hesitate to do, without designing to disparage any criticism, for which a necessarily hasty inspection has left me unprepared. None of the subjects of the pictures previously ordered by Congress having been taken from the west side of the Alleghenies, it was just and fitting that this one should be. In his choice of time and place, the artist (William H. Powell, formerly of Cincinnati) has been quite fortunate.

Uncle Tom's Cabin is now being played at two places in this city, as well as in Philadelphia, Braum having added a version to the entertainments of his Museum. I have not witnessed its performance yet, but I understand that it attracts great crowds, while the attendance at the National Theatre is undiminished. Such, in fact, is the exhaustive popularity of the plot of the book of Mrs. Stowe, that almost every dramatic rendition of it would draw. And this remark leads me to say, in anticipation of whatever impression this Museum version may make, that I have been generally disappointed in the *National Era*, which leads me to fear that it has been designed to pandor to pro-slavery appetites, rather than to afford a frank and fair presentation of the scene and opinions of the book. This was to have been anticipated, perhaps, if it be true that the acting manager of the Museum resented an offer of the piece now being performed at the National, that he would not let it come on his boards in that shape for five hundred dollars a night! Indicating that he dared not to have the popular imagination prejudiced by a dramatic rendition of the National. Now, was it magnanimous to introduce the play in competition at this late hour, after the National had taken the risk? I am generally disposed to give the National the benefit of the doubt. Seeing that he already caused otherwise, sufficiently abundant did not need the material so capable of securing

I am loth to believe that the introduction of any version of this play, in this second-harvest, is any favorite scheme of his. The vindication, by Massachusetts, of her State sovereignty, in the arrest of Yankee Sullivan, for engaging in the recent prize fight at Boston. Four corners—a libelous "disputed territory" according to the vulgar impression—has given a natural gratification to all law-abiding and order-loving people.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1853.

PROSPECTS OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The *National Era* is a weekly newspaper, devoted to Literature and Politics.

In Literature, it aims to unite the Beautiful with the True, and to make both immediately subservient to the practical purposes of everyday life.

In Politics, it advocates the Rights of Man, and the Equality of Rights, and opposes whatever violates or tends to violate them, whether they be Involuntary Personal Servitude, Civil Despotism, Spiritual Absolutism, Class Legislation, the Selfishness of Capital, the Tyranny of Combination, the Oppression of a Majority, or the Exactions of a Party.

It holds no fellowship with the Whig and Democratic organizations, believing that the main issues on which they have been arrayed against each other are obsolete or settled, and that they are now chiefly used by the Sectional Interest of Slavery, to impair the love of Liberty natural to the American mind, and to subjugate the American People to its rule. Disclaiming all connection with them, it yet sympathizes with those of their adherents who are honestly seeking through them to advance the substantial interests of the country, although it must believe that they have not chosen the better way.

It is a supporter of the Independent Democracy, which holds that the Truth of the Declaration of Independence are practical, that in their light the Constitution of the United States is to be interpreted, that to them the laws and institutions and usages of the country should be conformed.—A Party, whose motto is, Union, not for the sake of Union, but for the sake of Freedom and Progress; and Law, not for the sake of Law, but for the Protection of Human Rights and Liberty.

In no sense is the organ of a Party, or a more Party Paper, but absolutely "free and independent," claiming to speak "by authority" for nobody except its editor, and recognizing no authority in any quarter to prescribe its course and policy.

The Eighth Volume of the *Era* will commence on the first of January ensuing, and be enlarged by the addition of four columns. We have neglected no means that could promise to make it an agreeable companion for the Household, and an efficient coadjutor to the enlightened Politician. It has secured able correspondents at home and abroad, and no journal in the country can surpass the *Era* as it respects contributors to its Literary Department.

The *Era* publishes condensed reports of the proceedings of Congress, explains movements in that body, the causes of which do not always lie upon the surface, and from its position is enabled to keep a constant watch upon the action of the Federal Government in relation to all questions at issue between Liberty and Slavery.

The only journal at the seat of the Federal Government, representing the Anti-Slavery Sentiment of the Republic, while the Pro-Slavery Sentiment is represented here by four daily papers, nearly all of them being liberally aided by Governmental patronage; it is the support of all who believe, in sincerity, that the Union was formed to secure the blessings of Liberty, and not to perpetuate the curse of Slavery.

Payment in advance is invariably required. To prevent annoyance and loss to ourselves and readers, to preserve their files unbroken, and to enable us to know how large an edition of the paper to issue, all subscriptions should be renewed before they expire. We have no credit-subscribers on our books.

TERMS.—Single copy - - - \$2
Three copies - - - 5
Five copies - - - 8
Ten copies - - - 15
Single copy six months - 1

These are the terms for both old and new subscribers, forwarding their own subscriptions.

AGENTS.—Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each renewed subscriber—except in the case of clubs.

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the *Era* for three months; a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

When a club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms.

Money to be forwarded by mail at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit. When money is sent, notes on the Banks of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, are preferred. New England notes are at less discount than New York State notes, and these less than Western notes.

G. BAILEY.

P. S. Newspapers friendly to our enterprise will please notice or publish our Prospectus, as they may see proper.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS ALONE.—Nobody need read this, but those for whom it is intended. Our subscribers will excuse us for being somewhat urgent in relation to business matters. It is no easy matter to renew an extensive list as that of the *Era*. Every year we are obliged to remind them that our system rigorously requires payment in advance; so that their names are dropped from our books, unless they forward money to renew them. Many of them are forgetful—many absorbed in business—they are apt to neglect so little an affair as enclosing a two dollar bill to the newspaper publisher. Hence the necessity of pressing the matter continually upon them, and hence the importance of the action of voluntary agents—that is, of those friends of the paper who are so deeply impressed with the duty of giving it a vigorous support, that they voluntarily assume the task of going about among their neighbors, every year, and collecting their subscriptions and names. As we remarked lately, we delayed calling upon them at so early a period as usual, so that the work of renewing is a little behindhand. This being the case, we hope our subscribers will club together, and send individually their subscriptions, without waiting to be called upon. Let any one, so disposed, constitute himself an agent, and see to the renewing of all the subscribers at his post office. And cannot every one send us at least a new name, so as to encourage us in the

improvement we contemplate making in the paper, and which will involve a large additional expenditure?

We suppose the reason why our voluntary agents have not yet generally reported, is that they have been holding back, with a view of procuring as many new subscribers as possible; but we trust they will wait no longer. Our clerks can manage the work much more easily when the reports are made through several consecutive weeks, than when they are all crowded within a short period. Besides, to tell the truth, we feel a little nervous every year, just about this time, lest our subscribers might be growing weary of us; and an editor takes just as much pleasure in writing every week for a vast circle of readers, as a preacher or lecturer does in talking to a big congregation. So, between you and me, considerate readers, the editor of this paper is somewhat anxious near the close of every month's paper, that he has not satisfied himself that he has lost none of his flock by his rigid system of payment in advance.

"CONARD WRAY": A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY.

We have announced that in the beginning of our next volume we shall commence the publication of a narrative, with the title above mentioned, from the pen of a literary gentleman in England. The following extract from a letter we have lately received from him, will acquaint the reader with the design and scope of the story:

"I propose," he says, "to illustrate the workings of secret Societies in France, with the principal features of which I have had peculiar opportunities of becoming acquainted, during a residence in that country of nearly seven years. I believe few persons are aware of the powerful instrumentalities their organization brought into the political field in the years 1848 and 1852; or of the use that had been made of them by the principal actors in the great drama that have been played from time to time in France. Although in name my tale will be fiction, and although many of the incidents and personages may, to some extent, be imaginary, I wish to make the publication serve the cause of Humanity, of political Freedom, of Truth. I have lost many friends, alas! in the desperate struggles which, from time to time, have deluged the streets of beautiful Paris with the blood of every last citizen and brave soldier. I have been myself a spectator of many scenes of slaughter; and I see the man, who now wears the imperial diadem, in the character of a London adventurer, and of a political convict; for I was present during his trial at the Luxembourg, for the affair at Strasbourg. I may, therefore, claim to speak with something of authority, and only hope to be able to portray to your readers, as accurately as they are impressed on my own mind, the scenes I have witnessed and the men I have known."

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—One day last week, a little fellow, eight years old, was brought before one of our magistrates, on a charge of theft. The fact was proved, and the parents, who were present, said he had been seduced into a dishonest course by a band of young thieves in the city, well known to the police. The father declined to give bail, saying that the law must have its course; and the boy, scarcely old enough to be out of the charge of a nurse, was sent to jail!

A little boy, so tender in years, that he was death to send him before the bar of God, he would scarcely be held accountable for his acts, consigned, as if he were a responsible offender, a mature criminal, to the disgrace, and privations and horrible associations of a jail, by Human Law!

In that same jail another little boy, about nine years old, whose first offence, when he was about six years old, was setting an old house fire, that he might have the pleasure of seeing the engines in operation—a mere freak of mischief, which parental discipline could have corrected. That brutal punishment—incarceration, the incarceration of an infant—made him a child of hell. He was thrown into a den of hardened criminals, some, house-breakers, some swindlers, some incendiaries, some murderers; they were his sole companions; their obscene jests, their loathsome tales of crime, were his meat and drink from day to day. Six times has he been committed to jail, and yet he is not ten years old!

"The law must take its course," said that unnatural parent, and the poor boy, eight years old, goes to the same school of crime, to be perfected in wickedness.

Is not this horrible? Is this a Christian community? Oh, yes! we have churches, and we are all a church-going people. Our ministers read with pathos the saying of Christ, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven;" and then we send little children to the jail, and to the devil without compunction. Infanticide were better than such cruelty. That is killing the body—this is murdering the soul.

If we have no pity for the little children, we should at least have some consideration for ourselves. If the wit of Satan were taxed to devise a sure way to convert boys into beasts of prey, he could hit upon nothing so adapted to the end, as sending them, for petty crimes, to hard with hardened outcasts in a dungeon, separated from all good, subjected to all evil. Are we really anxious to breed criminals?

The law that sends children to jail is brutal. The Legislature that provides no asylum, no house of refuge or correction for juvenile offenders, is as delinquent as if it should pass laws for the punishment of crime. As well let the adult criminal go at large, as to subject the irresponsible, child-offender to the same punishment as is inflicted on him. Society builds asylums for the insane, the deaf and dumb, the blind—and yet, we hesitate not to say, that less suffering and mischief would follow from the absence of any public provision for these, than from the neglect to provide houses of correction for juvenile offenders, and from the practice of consigning them to the horrible associations of a jail.

What has become of the zeal of our citizens temporarily awakened in regard to this subject? It was announced, about a year ago, that Mr. Corcoran had pledged himself to give ten thousand dollars towards the erection of a House of Correction and Employment, provided the citizens would contribute the remainder necessary to complete the enterprise. Some interest was manifested for a time in the project, but since then we have heard nothing about it. It is time to act, and not to dream.

The *Evening Star* says that the gang of boy thieves who led this poor little fellow astray, have a den called "The Rat Hole;" and it adds, "they are still operating, and we hope our policemen will be on the look out for them, and the persons who receive their stolen goods."

Suppose they should be on the look out, and arrest a dozen child-thieves, of eight or ten years old, and send them to jail, to be encouraged and trained to further crime by the experienced felons in that highly respectable school for morals, what benefit would society derive? For Heaven's sake, let us provide some place for these poor little outcasts, where the deplo-

rable effects of orphanage, or want, or vicious parental training, may be corrected, and whence the young offender may be restored to society, educated, well disciplined, with good habits, and with the knowledge of some useful craft.

THE LATE ELECTION IN NEW YORK.

The Presidential vote in New York, in 1844, 1848, and 1852, was as follows:

	1844.	1848.	1852.
Clay	232,482		
Polk	237,588		
Birney	15,812		
Total	485,882		

Majority for Polk over Clay, 5,106.
Majority against Polk, 10,706.
Neither the Whig nor the Democratic party embraced the majority of the votes of the State.

	1848.	1852.
Taylor	218,591	
Cass	114,307	
Van Buren	121,395	
Total	454,293	

Decrease in four years in total vote, 31,589.
Decrease of Whig vote, 13,891.
There was a large decrease in the Democratic vote, but it is impossible to estimate it, as the Liberty men generally voted with the Van Buren party.

	1852.
Fillmore	262,239
Scott	234,918
Hale	26,000
Total	523,157

Increase in total vote over that of 1844, 37,275.
Increase in total vote over that of 1848, 67,864.
Increase in Democratic vote since 1844, 24,651.

Increase in Whig vote since 1844, 2,436.
Increase in Liberty vote since 1844, 10,188.
The vote in 1844 was a full one. Parties were well organized, and put forth severally their utmost strength. The proportion of vote to the white population, was as 1 to 5 1/2.

The divisions of 1848, and the policy of the Whig and Democratic Conventions on the Slavery question, disgusted many of their adherents, and the result was, a large mass of voters stood aloof from the whole vote would have increased nearly three hundred thousand, the vote fell thirty-one thousand.

In 1852, the Democratic party succeeded in temporarily renouncing its ranks, and the prestige of a military commander prevented a general disruption of the Whig party, although it could not produce entire unanimity. The result was an increase of the whole vote of thirty-seven thousand over 1844; but, compared with the increase of the whole population, this was but small. The population of New York in 1845 was 2,604,495—in 1850, 3,097,394. In 1852, it must have reached 3,300,000. Thus, while the whole population had increased seven hundred thousand, the voters had increased only thirty-seven thousand! The vote in 1844 was as 1 to 5 1/2 of the whole population; in 1852, as 1 to 6 1/2. Had it been as 1 to 5 1/2, the total vote would have been nearly 920,000. One hundred thousand voters therefore, disaffected by the conduct of the old parties, or alienated from old associations, without having contracted new ones, absented themselves from the polls.

Of this year's vote for State officers, the official returns have not yet been published, but it is thus estimated: Whig, 158,000; Hard, 97,000; Soft, 95,000—Total, 350,000. The Independent Democratic vote is not yet reported, and we have no means of guessing at it. We doubt whether our friends entered into any general organization. They were deeply interested in the success of the Temperance cause, and probably cast their votes for Temperance candidates, with little reference to any other question. But suppose their vote should amount to 15,000, the total vote in the State in 1852 will be only 365,000—a falling off, since last year, of 158,000. Adding this to the 100,000 citizens who did not vote last year, we have two hundred and fifty-eight thousand voters absented themselves from the polls in 1852! Of these, one hundred thousand are Whigs, so called, the rest men who have generally adhered to the Democratic party.

The majority of these, we may presume, have been disaffected by the policy pursued by the Party Managers and Party Conventions on the question of Slavery.

As the Whig State Convention refused to give any opinion on the Compromise or Fugitive Slave Law, in other words, to adopt the policy of "Nationality," as we may derisively call it, and as it put in nomination a ticket composed chiefly of Seward men, the presumption is, that the vote, 158,000, is a fair indication of the average strength of the Seward section of the party.

Many of the Silver Grays would naturally take no interest in such an election, while others of them, more active as politicians, or speculators, would fraternize with the "Hards." This fact explains in part the strength of the vote given for the Hard ticket. In 1848, the Radical Democrats, or Van Buren men, were 121,000 strong, with a majority of seven thousand over the Hunkers, or Cass men. In 1849, a reunion between the two factions was commenced by the Compromise men of each ticket, the Hunkers who favored the reunion, being called "Softs." Very soon, the Barnburners so completely abandoned their distinctive position on the Slavery question, that they were merged with the Softs, and took their name. The uncompromising Hunkers, headed by Daniel S. Dickinson, looked with little favor upon the reunion, but submitted to it till after the election of General Pierce; so that, from the time of the reunion till this year, no opportunity arose for ascertaining what the Barnburners had gained in strength, or for testing the relative strength of the Hards and Softs. The prevailing impression was, that the Hards were a small faction, inconsiderable in strength and influence, and this doubtless had its weight with the Administration when it resolved to commit itself against them in the recent election. Unexpectedly, the impression in relation to the Softs, has been proved to be an illusion. The Barnburners, who numbered in 1848, one hundred and twenty thousand, and the Softs, who were supposed to constitute a majority of the one hundred and fourteen thousand who voted for General Cass, by their fusion and mutual concessions, have reduced themselves to less than one hundred thousand all told, and the uncompromising Hards, with the Federal patronage and influence and organ all against them, are proved to have the majority!

Now, let us give due weight to the alliance of the "Silver Grays," and to the corrupting influence of Mammon, and to the ridiculous, blundering letter of Mr. Guthrie—it must be obvious that these circumstances are not important enough to have produced results so astounding. That which has done more than anything else, to reduce the vote and diminish the power of the "Barnburners" and the "Softs," rendering them so insignificant that the Administration must look to them, or hasten the dissolution to which it is already doomed, is the fact, that the masses of the Radical Democracy of New York have refused to ratify the degrading concessions of their Principles.

made in their name by demagogues at Syracuse. Unprepared for open revolt, because deceived by their leaders, our resources were left them—non-action. They could not be forced to swallow the Compromise, the Fugitive Law, and Negro Slavery—they stood at home; and their unscrupulous leaders, who fondly hoped by their apathy to recommend themselves to the Administration and the South, and secure at once Federal and State Patronage, find that they have played the fool, as well as the traitor—that they are at last stripped of the power to make their treason available to themselves or acceptable to the masters before whom they have gone through so many expiations.

God grant that it may ever be so—that they who sow the wind may reap the whirlwind—that the Slave Power may find in every Northern vessel only a pauper and a burden.

The telegraph brings intelligence of the triumph of the Whigs, in the election held in Massachusetts on the 14th instant. The vote for Governor, in 318 towns, is: For Washburn, 57,682; Bishop, Dem., 32,676; Wilson, Ind. Dem., 28,459; Wales, Hunker Dem., 5,163; seceding, 809. The new Constitution is defeated by a majority of from 5,000 to 8,000. On the Legislative ticket, the Whigs have made such gains that it is said they will have a majority in the Legislature, and thus be able to elect the Governor and State officers.

Many circumstances conspired to produce this result. The people of Massachusetts are constitutionally conservative, and the Money Power in that State is always potent. The Whig Party, specially representing the conservative element, and devoted to the interests of Property, is necessarily so formidable, from its wealth and numerical strength, that unless all the antagonistic views and interests can be combined against it, it must prove invincible. In rare cases, such combination has been effected, and that policy which had given the State to the Coalition for a few years, was attempted to be carried out in the late canvass. But circumstances were not auspicious. The extreme pro-slavery character of the Administration, and the consequent repugnance of the Whigs to its platform given by the Free Soil or Independent Democrats. Mr. Adams and Mr. Palfrey, men of undoubted integrity and great weight of character, felt constrained to take an open stand against the new Constitution, with which the Coalition was identified. On the other hand, the extreme Hunker Democrats assailed the Coalition, because it gave countenance to Free-Soilism. Thus weakened on both sides, the Coalition was further embarrassed by the manifesto from Washington, from Caleb Cushing, announcing the intention of the President to proscribe every Democrat who should favor it, or stand as a Coalition candidate. Indignant as might have been the majority of the Party at this gross act of Federal interference, it did its worst; for in every Party there are plenty of men weak enough to be swayed, or corrupted enough to be bribed by Power.

To the action of the Hunker faction of the Democracy, to the base concessions of the more liberal section of the Party, and to the insolent intermeddling of the pro-slavery Democratic Administration at Washington, are to be attributed, chiefly, the triumph of the Whigs, as well in Massachusetts as in New York.

FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS.—Our readers have not forgotten the case of John Freeman, a colored man, residing at Indianapolis, who was seized last January by Pleasant Ellington, of the State of Missouri, as a fugitive slave. The claimant was so confident and vindictive, that he not only refused bail for Freeman, but rejected all propositions of purchase, at any price, should it turn out that the man was his slave. Two months afterwards proof was produced that Freeman was not a slave. Being discharged, he commenced suit against the Marshal, John L. Robinson, for malfeasance in the premises. Thereupon, Senator Rial submitted the case to the Secretary of the Interior, propounding two inquiries:

1. Whether the case can be transferred from the Courts of the State of Indiana to those of the United States? And
2. Whether the Marshal may be authorized to employ counsel in his defence at the charge of the United States?

The Secretary refers the subject to the Attorney General, who, in a letter to the President, dated 14th instant, and published in the Washington *Union* on the 16th, is of opinion that the case cannot, under any existing provisions of law, be removed to the Courts of the United States, although it may be made the subject of revision there. As to the second point, he is "of opinion that it would be proper for the President to authorize counsel, at the public charge, for the defence of the marshal."

The right of the President to do so is emphatically affirmed; but whether he shall exercise the right or not in every case, is for his own judgment to determine.

"I shall not attempt to lay down any general rule of Executive discretion in such cases, for the reason already intimated, that this discretion must necessarily be guided by the particular circumstances. But questions in the relation of laws which affect the relation of the United States to foreign Governments, or the relations of the States between themselves, or them and the Federal Government, may, it seems to me, call occasionally for the employment of counsel in behalf of the ministerial officers of the United States whose official acts are in controversy."

"In fact, the Government of the United States in the domestic affairs of the country chiefly through its judicial and ministerial officers, and it is the duty of the President to see to it that these officers, in such contingencies, are the defence of the integrity and stability of the Government. (See United States vs. Vigol, 11 Dallas, 346; United States vs. Mitchell, 11 Dallas, 248; United States vs. Fries, 10 Mich. 180; Shay's case, Minot's History of the Insurrections in Massachusetts.)"

"I think the class of cases, of which the present is one, belong to the same category, in their nature, and in their relation of importance to the public welfare and to the duty of the President: seeing that the faithful execution of the acts of Congress for the inter-State extradition of fugitives from service, in the face of organized combinations to defeat or resist that execution, and to harass those engaged in it by vexatious suits, are plainly essential to the peace of the country and the safety of the Union."

"There is a recent provision of law which expressly recognizes the power of the President in the premises. It is the act of August 31, 1852, ch. 108, § 11, which enacts, 'That where the ministerial officers of the United States have or shall incur extraordinary expenses in executing the laws thereof, the payment of which is not specifically provided for by the President of the United States is authorized to allow the payment thereof, under the special taxation of the district or circuit court of the district in which the said services have been or shall be rendered, to be paid from the appropriation for defraying the expenses of the judiciary.' (See Act, Aug. 31, 1852, ch. 108, § 11.)"

"I advise, therefore, that the authority prayed for be, under suitable regulation, given in this case to the Marshal."

Well, we suppose the law must be reversed.

and the expositors of the law held in high honor, and the Executive officers of the law maintained to the utmost, no matter what violent or indecent acts they may be guilty of in discharging their functions. And it may be very convenient for politicians, looking to a certain assent for approbation and reward, to denounce error committed by the minions of Federal authority, as intended to harass and vex the loyal servants of the Republic. But if Caleb Cushing, on the claim of some slave-hunter, were torn from his home, and from the employment which gives him his bread, were lodged in jail for two months, among vagabonds and criminals, subjected to ignominious personal inspection, and then, the claim being found fraudulent and false, were turned loose, without reparation or apology for the outrage committed upon him, he would feel almost as much injured as Freeman, and possibly, like him, might seek redress from a judicial tribunal.

This vile law, which the "organ" says, is "the vital portion of the Adjustment," in omitting to provide reparation to persons seized in hot haste, restrained of their liberty for weeks or months, on insufficient evidence, and then discharged for want of proof, or support on ill considered or fraudulent claim, leaves the outraged person no resort but to the justice of the State Courts.

We suspect that the Postmaster General is meditating the expediency of recommending to Congress an increase of postage either on letters or newspapers. Observer, the Washington correspondent of the *Public Ledger*, favors this public with the following statement:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1853.
"The working of the Post Office Department, in the financial means of the Post Office Department, is not what has been predicted for it, by the advocates of the system. I remember having said in the *Ledger*, at the time that the bill was under discussion, that the system would not bear the same fruit which it bore in England, and that the Department, which had a surplus revenue at the time, would probably become a charge upon the Treasury. In spite of the economical arrangements of the Department, all this has since become true. The law, which was carried under a heavy outlay of pressure, has not answered as a revenue measure, and will require some amendment from the next Congress, if, as some believe, the Post Office ought to be able to support itself."

"Our population is not so dense as that of England, and the country being so much larger, the expense of mail service between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and between the sea shore and the interior, is far more expensive than any mail service established in

us at the lowest rates. Their receipts are rep-
payments. Their offices are at New York,
san street; Boston, 10 State street.

